PROHIBITION, A BIG ISSUE, IS NOW HOW CAN HE EVER GET OVER THAT? By Hal Coffman FACED SQUARELY BY NATION

N our discussions of and interest in the Italian retreat, the shifting fortunes of war on the western front, the coming of Santa Claus, and other things leoming so big in life just at this time, we have not given the atten-tion it deserved, possibly, to a matter of great moment which the nation must soon decide. That is the prohibi-

nation.

There is carnest discussion of the proposal in some quarters, but the public generally has not been aroused. Bigger questions than merely whether we are to have liquor or not are involved, and it is these questions that are now being considered where the matter has attracted attention. There is carnest discussion of the proposal in some found by human experience to be vital to contentment.

"Disquieting possibilities must be faced," agrees the Springfield Republican, "in attempting to make the nation dry at a single stroke." And it goes on to explain what these possibilities are:

In sumptusty legislation the law should be susbeing considered where the matter has attracted attention enough to secure a discussion. Whether the campaign will go on with as much lethargy as it has started, nobody can forecast, but the truth is there is very little apparent interest at present in the matter. Whether the voters will view it as involving greater things than whether the nation is to be wet or dry, also remains to be seen. Those who oppose the "dry" amendment are atempting to show that it is but the first sten to wrest the majority rule from

who oppose the "dry" amendment are atempting to show that it is but the first step to wrest the majority rule from the people and force the majority of Americans to submit to the will of less than half the population.

Regardless of the public interest being evidenced, the matter of nation wide prohibition is a big question before the American people and at any other time than this would be causing much discussion. It is the biggest issue the country has been asked to face since the settlement of the

There are men as sincere as any man could be, who are anti-prohibitionists because they believe prohibition is a curtailment of inalienable rights; a limitation of personal liberties. These men, even if the majority of the people of the country voted for prohibition, would still be unconvinced. But this does not touch the point that a minority can, by federal constitutional amendment, enact prohibition and that what is possible with prohibition is the one great question that must be retired permanently by crushing the liquor business before the nation can rise to its greatest heights in accomplishment and morals. The issue is up to the people and must be retired. It is interesting, therefore, to note the discussions that have been aroused to date There are men as sincere as any man could be, who

Turning to the charge that prohibition by the federal constitution would be not only an invasion of the rights of the states, but a method of imposing the will of the minority of the population upon the majority. The New York Evening Post continues:

This might be true, if it were the senate alone

that was submitting the amendment. In the senate, of course, the states of great population have no more votes than those of meager. The vote of one man in Nevaila is as potent as that of a hundred in New York. But-that is inherent in the original com-New York. But-that is inherent in the original com-promise by which the adoption of the constitution was made possible. It applies to all kinds of con-gressional legislation. In the house, however, popu-lation has its due voice and weight. But what were the representatives of the populous states doing yes-terday? That was the time for them to sand fast. They could easily have defected the amendment. In fact, however, the majority of them voted for it. Take the four hig population states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois. Together they have 129 representatives. Of these, only 59 voted against 129 representatives. Of these, only 59 voted against the amendment. New York, alone could have dethe amendment. See York, alone could have op-feated the amendment if it had gone colidly against it. So could either Pennsylvania, Ohio or Illicois. The representation by population spoke, and it spoke for the amendment. After this it ought not to be possible to assert that it was the mining camp and sage brush and pine barren states that forced the amendment upon the populous states. The latter's own representatives are impossible for not prevent-ing what their constituents are said to dislike and

Col. Kenry Watterson's Lemisville Courser-Journal, which is always turned its batteries against the prohibition merement as an invasion of personal liberty, attributes the action of congress in this marter to "the persistence of the financies, the bigetry of the pharisees, the shiftiness of the politicians, and the readiness of the average congressman to get rid of a troublesome problem by passing it to somebody else, all finding conditions suitable to their ends in the war which makes possible much that otherwise would be impossible" and it were on to any: be impossible"; and it goes on to say:
It is thus that in the midst of a war which we are

fighting for demotracy the world over our demo-cratic representatives set in motion the machinery to throttle democracy at home, and the country is shoved into a long struggle which, if it shall end as those responsible for it mean it shall end, will deny those responsible for it mean it shall end, will deny a minority of our social sovereign states even the shadow of covereignty, forcing upon them and their people the bonds of a slavery as despetic as any that would be placed upon the conquered victims by the autocrat of Potsdam, whose tyranny we are fighting. The New York World also denounces what it calls "a feadly assault upon the basic principles of the republic."

For the purpose of this amendment, it says—

Is to subject more than half of the people of the

sumptuary regulations of a minority scattered across a continent. There never would have been a union upon such terms. No true union can be maintained

big in life just at this time, we have not given the attention it deserved, possibly, to a mailer of great moment which the nation must soon decide. That is the prohibition giveration.

Congress the other day, without creating any great furors, ordered that within seven years we must decide it we are to be a "dry" or a "wet" nation. At any other time such an action would have split the country in argument, filled the columns of the papers and afforded the printipal tonic of conversation at every gathering, social or business. We are so accustomed to big things, however, that it starcely caused a ripple upon the ocean of everyday life. Nobody is paying much attention to one of the most important steps taken by this nation since it became a nation.

There is carnest discussion of the proposal in some

to be the will mainly of those sections of the country that are the more thinly inhabited. Dry states are to be found chiefly in the west and south, where there are few large cities. Yet in the process of ratifying an amendment Idaho's vote will equal New York's. This fact brings within the range of pos-York's. This fact brings within the range of pos-sibility the forcing of the dry amendment into the federal constitution by the votes of 36 states which have but about 41,000,000 inhabitants, as against 12 states in the minority having no less than 57,000,000 inhabitants. It is possible, speaking broadly, for the more populous east to have prohibition forced upon

This bodes no good for the liquor interest when the fight is on in the respective state legislatures. The settlement of the prohibition question is now in the hands of the people, just where the liquor in-terests do not want it to be. Yes, the context is half won. But there is hard fighting yet ahead all leave the feet lives bettless the first lives better. along the far-flung battle front that entends from coast to coast and from Canada to the gulf. But the drys are ready, and with 27 dry states and a half

dozen near-dry states, who can doubt the outcome.

War conditions, thinks the New York Tribune, have wrought a revolutionary change in public sentiment, which is reflected in this prohibition amendment. It says:

War efficiency and the liquor traffic have been treated in all belligerent countries as irreconcilable enemies. Every military administrator recognizes this. Converses recognized it when it inverted in the selec-Congress recognized it when it inserted in the selective conscription law a provision forbidding the sale of alcoholic liquous to soldiers and sallers. And when congress went that far it admitted the legic of attempting to check or abolish the use of intoxicating liquors in every other field of war effort, in the in-dustrial sphere as well as in the fighting rones and

the training cumps.

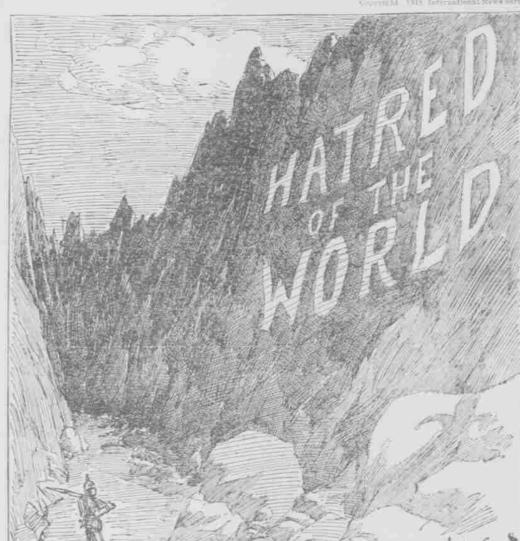
The proposed amendment reads:
Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intexcating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof to beyond diction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby pro-

Section 2. The congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

by appropriate legislation.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the constitution by the legislatures of the several states, as provided in the constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states

snumerated in the Digest are:
Alabama, Arirona, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Mis-sissippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia.



Little Interviews

Health Officer White Says No Typhus, No Smallpox Manager Hawks Doesn't Expect Great Railway Changes

Manager Hawks Doesn't Expect Great Railway Changes

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Trailfant willow, has found a way but the chorus of approval from our peeus, Hungarian rhapsodies of granting of the warring and t This "policy of generosity." This "wise distribution," putring Austrian alliess "on their bonor" or "on purele," freating them as allen friends, not encoules, to repeat a few press characterizations, seems to be fully appreciated by its beneficiarle, a typical sustement is made editorially by the Humarian-American daily, American Mayara Nepszava (New York), which reass in part:
"We are grateful because we have much reason to be.
"A state of war exists between the "Copyright National Newspaper Service"

be difficult for man who had to give up their positions to work that other up their positions to work that other the positions to work that the positions to work the positions to work the positions to work the positions to work the positions of a result will be a real special that a state of a result was present the positions and the country and the position which the positions were not booked in the position of the state of a country and do not your positions of the position of the positions of the positions of the positions of the position of the position of the po



Walter at the Fat Chance cafe has had his wages cut down, as he don't have to do much heavy

:: FACTS ABOUT OUR NAVY ::

Our Advance In Salvaging Boats. BY LIEUTENANT PITZ HUGH GREEN, U. S. N.

Short Snatches From Everywhere

nest thing will be to quarter the care Tribune.

The crown prince seems to know all the imprematic points of the French line. Wall Street Journal.

Norwegian mission will de plenty of explaining, but our ailies need the food.—Wall Street Journal.

Low birth rate scares Germany, for she can not afford a failure in the cop of future impayers.—Wall Street Journal.

The roldiers fighting on the Emphrales have come to the conclusion that lint story about the Garden of Eden was a myth.—Buston Transcript.

HOGWALLOW NEWS

DUNK BOTTS, REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

The dog right at the Hounding Bil-ter of come that I does not but I does not see that counts does does large and interested audience, which

Hogwallow Locals

By DENK BOTTS.

The postmanter has ordered a new floar of posts for the postsoffice, and will put up a netice on this lot, "No whitting allowed."

and spend the water f the birds. The wille train has not so far skeletonised regiment.



and she's just been greading about a

DEDICATED TO THE SERVICE OF THE PEOPLE, THAT NO GOOD CAUSE SHALL LACK A CHAMPION, AND THAT EVIL SHALL NOT THRIVE UNOPPOSED.

NOT THRIVE UNOPPOSED.

H. D. Sinter, editor and controlling owner, has directed The Herald for 18 years; J. C. Wilsouth is Manager and G. A. Martin is News Editor.

HEMBER ASSOCIATION PRESS, AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION AND AUDIT BUREAU OF CHECKATIONS.

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IN INDEPENDENT DAILY NEWSPAPEH - The Hi Pare Herald was estab-lished in March, 1811. The Hi Pare Herald includes also, by absorption and succession, The Dully News, The Telegraph, The Telegram, The Vrilenc, The Supplie, The Sun, The Advertiser, The Independent, The Journal, The Republican, The Reliefs.

The Rye Straw standage is not safe.

The Rye Str

Silas Kildew passed a restaurant while wandering around in town the forepart of this week. He knew it was an eating place the minute he heard a man ask the waiter the price of two servers and ask of the price of two servers and ask of the price of the xeman ask the waiter the price of two servers and ask of the price of the xeman ask the waiter the price of two servers and ask of the price of two servers and ask of the price of the xeman ask the waiter the price of two servers and ask of the price of the xeman ask the waiter the price of two servers and ask of the price of the xeman ask the waiter the price of two servers and ask of the price of the xeman ask the waiter the price of two servers and ask of the price of the xeman ask the waiter the price of the xeman ask the waiter the price of two servers and ask of the price of the xeman ask the waiter the waiter the price of the xeman ask the waiter the waiter the price of two servers and ask of the price of the xeman ask the waiter the waiter the price of the xeman ask the waiter the waiter the waiter the waiter the waiter the price of the xeman ask the waiter the

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honored gink who landed with both feet.

the white house gate one day he nailed his sign. The man without it hits the pike with everything that mortals like, to cheer him on his road; but all his ventures turn out ill; at last the postbouse on the hill becomes his punk abode. The gumption spurs the languard step! It stands for sense and grip and pep, and all things hard to beat; 'twas Eli coined the word, I think, and Eli was the



WALT MASON

Separating the Austrian Sheep From the German Goats

The United States Finds Difference in Its Aliens

GOAT GRABBERS LEW NATIC THE GINK WITH

THE 17 NEEK WHO TRIES TO WEAR A SIZE 13 COLLAR

FROM C.F.

SAYINGS ILLUSTRATED BY S. CRUSO -



THIS IS SO SUDDEN!

1 SHE'S BEEN WAIT

Answer to yesterdayin WHEN DOES A FARMER PER-FORM A MIRAGLE ! WHEN HE TURNS A CON INTO A PASTURE

OH MY GOODNESS !!!

ERON J. P.S. U. J.A.

WHY IS A SUBMARINE LIKE A DISHONEST GROCER? ANSHER TO-MORROW



WELL HERE'S